

## The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1858.

Letter of E. J. Walker to a Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1858.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Chairman, &amp;c.

Sir: Your letter in behalf of the committee, inviting me to address the mass meeting of the Democracy of Indiana on the 23d of this month at Indianapolis, has been received. It would have given me sincere pleasure to have complied with your request, but on the 24th of this month one of my most important cases, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, is set down for argument, and I cannot be absent on that occasion.

The power of Congress to admit new States into the Union has heretofore, at various periods, been fully discussed by me. This power of admission most clearly implies the previous consent of the people of the inchoate State, not only by the very terms, but as required by the fundamental principles of our Government. Indeed, I presume it will hardly be contended that Congress possess any power to force the people of a State into the Union against their will. The Union is composed of a confederacy of coequal sovereignties, and each must have freely entered into the Federal compact. By the people of a State, under our Federal Constitution, is always intended the majority of that people. The people of a State, in entering into the Union, always indicate their previous assent by the adoption of a State Constitution.

My own opinion, as heretofore often expressed, distinctly repeated in my letter of acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas, and reiterated in my inaugural address, was that the assent of the people to their Constitution can only properly be ascertained by a direct popular vote for or against its adoption. Indeed, in what other way can it ever be known that the people would have assented to the Constitution unless they are permitted to vote for or against its adoption? The President, in his message of December last, admits this must be done as regards the question of Slavery as regulated by a State Constitution, although he concedes that his instructions to me as regards the submission of the Constitution were "general and unqualified." It is most unfortunate that such an opinion had remained so long dormant in the breast of the President; for, if the slightest suggestion to that effect had been made to me, it is quite evident, from my life-long opinions on this very point, so often and distinctly expressed, repeated in my letter of acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas, and reiterated in my inaugural address, that on such conditions I never would have gone to Kansas.

It is true that the President, in his Message, most frankly concedes, not only that his instructions to me as regards the submission of the Constitution were "general and unqualified," but also that he then supposed that the Constitution itself would have been submitted to the vote of the people, and that in his judgment this ought to have been done. But, nevertheless, his Message of December last, to my surprise and astonishment, first developed the astounding fact that the President considered that nothing but the Slavery question was required to be submitted to the vote of the people. I do not mean to charge the Chief Magistrate of our country with willful deception on this question, but this I do say, as indicated by my life long opinions, published again and again, repeated in my letter of acceptance, reiterated in my inaugural address and various dispatches, that the President and all his Cabinet well knew my opinions on this subject, and that I never would have gone to Kansas except upon the condition of advocating the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection to a vote of the people. This, with me, was a vital question, embodying the only fair, just, peaceful and constitutional method of settling the difficulties in Kansas.

It was with extreme reluctance, and accompanied by great sacrifices, and after repeated refusals, that I at length did consent to go to Kansas. But upon no other terms would I have gone than upon those above indicated; and if the President had stated to me that the Slavery question only was required to be submitted to the vote of the people, he very well knows, and all his Cabinet well know, and all my friends who conferred with me at that date know, that on such conditions I never would have gone to Kansas.

In my administration of the affairs of Kansas, always communicated from first to last to the President, I faithfully carried out these views as regards the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people, and by these means, as the President frankly admits in his late Kansas Message prevented a sanguinary revolution there in June last. This revolution would have covered Kansas with blood and desolation; it would have been marked by all those horrors which ever accompany civil war, which must have extended to bordering States and Territories, and involved, but too probably, the ruin of our beloved country. How was this dreadful catastrophe averted? By my addresses and dispatches, quoted by the President, advocating the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people. Indeed, my only alternative was to suppress this revolution by the bayonet, or by advocating the submission of the Constitution as above stated, and pledging my best exertions to obtain a fair election for the people of the Territorial Legislature in the then ensuing October. These pledges, and these alone, it is conceded, prevented revolution and civil war.

And why should they not now be redeemed? For myself, these pledges have been thus far most faithfully maintained, and they will be redeemed by me, if necessary, with the last drop of my life's blood, and to the latest hour of my existence. These were pledges well known to the President and all his Cabinet. They were pledges given by me in good faith, and any abandonment of them now on my part, after the people had

accepted and acted upon them, would be to cover myself with infamy and dishonor. Whatever, then, may be the action of the wavering, timid, or corrupt, menace and proscription have no terrors for me. I will continue to tread the path where conscience and duty call me, regardless of all consequences or sacrifices, personal or political.

But were the case now exempt from these pledges and their consequences, is it true that the people, in framing a State Constitution, are only to decide the Slavery question? Has it come to this, that the people in their sovereignty are to decide only the destiny of such Africans as may be in their limits, and not upon all those far greater rights which concern the life, liberty, property and happiness of a free people? Has the African become so elevated above the free men of this Union that they, in their sovereign capacity, may not decide upon all that concerns their own government, but only upon the fate of that sable race that may be within their boundaries? And is it true that the people in inchoate Free States can neither ratify nor reject any part of their State Constitution, but that this can be done in inchoate Slave States only, and then only as regards this one particular institution? The Kansas and Nebraska bill declares it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Now the President in his December message admits that the term "people," as here used, means what it says, the people themselves in their sovereign capacity (as contradistinguished from conventions) in voting for or against the ratification of a State Constitution. But he says the term "domestic institutions," in the plural, means only one institution, namely, that of Slavery. But the terms "their domestic institutions" most clearly include them all, because extending in words and letter to all the Territories of the Union, whether bond or free. The President regards this Kansas and Nebraska bill as an enabling act, but enabling whom, or what, or how? Why, enabling the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions through a State Constitution. The word "form" is here significant. Who ever spoke of forming the institution of Slavery? This word most clearly implies the forming of a State Constitution; and if it does not mean this, it is not an enabling act, for that is the great object and purpose of such an act. These words, then, do enable the people to frame a State Constitution, and by which alone they shall form and regulate their institutions; and the President concedes that the word "people" as here used, means, as it says, the people themselves, as contradistinguished from Conventions, by a direct vote for ratification or rejection. This, then, being an enabling act—an act, construed by the President, enabling the people to frame their own Constitution, this term, the people cannot have two interpretations, one meaning the people themselves, and another also, as the President insists, Conventions only. No; these words, the people, in that have but one signification, as applicable to all their domestic institutions, and it can never be interpreted to mean, as the President would construe it, in what he calls an enabling act, the people, so far as regards the question of Slavery, and Conventions only, as regards all other subjects. No; this great act, declaratory upon its very face, was intended to recognize the right of self-government in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, as vested in the people themselves, extending to all their domestic institutions, in ratifying or rejecting their State Constitutions, whose provisions could only be known and acted on by them when submitted for their decision by the Convention. And thus it was that the Kansas and Nebraska bill was a recognition of that great fundamental principle of public liberty, embodied in the Federal Constitution, reserving all sovereignty to the people of the several States, admitted or inchoate, and not as vested in Conventions who possess no sovereignty (which cannot be delegated or divided), but are servants of the people only, and not their masters.

Such is the true meaning of the term people in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as now and always advocated by its distinguished author. Such was the interpretation given to this act by both Houses of Congress in the Minnesota act (which is but supplemental to and in execution of the Kansas and Nebraska bill), in requiring the Constitution to be submitted, for ratification or rejection, to the vote of the people. And why should this odious distinction be made between Kansas and Minnesota? Why should the people of the latter be permitted to vote for or against the ratification of their State Constitution, and this great sovereign and constitutional right be withheld from the people of Kansas? Is the one a sovereign and the other a subject State? Where are we, and in what direction are we drifting? Are we upon the banks of the Bosphorus or Danube, or upon soil consecrated to popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? Is it Executive edicts or sovereign rights that constitute the liberties of our country? Are we freemen "who know our rights, and knowing dare maintain," or are we vassals, serfs, or slaves—palace slaves, that will cringe or change at the stamp of the foot of a master? Is it the people and the States, as represented in the Senate and House of Representatives, who are to record their votes as indicated by their unbiased judgment; or are they merely to register Executive edicts, under penalties for refusal of denunciation and proscription? Is the President the master or the servant of the people, that he should thus dictate to them or their representatives, under threats of exclusion from the party of their choice? Is Democracy a name and a shadow, or a substance? It means the power of the people. This is its vital essence. Or has it lost its true signification, or are we moving from it with viewless but rapid strides toward despot power, to make and unmake the rules of political faith under pains and penalties abhorrent to the souls of freemen? Is this the eighty-second year of our independence, or is it the first year of American Monarchy, that is now dawning upon us?

Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy—arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and free opinion, and assert their blood-bought rights, and especially the great indefeasible, sovereign right of self-government. We have fallen upon evil times; the liberties of the country are in danger. Let the people in every town, county, and State rise in their majesty to the rescue. Let the timidity or corrupt falter as they may; let the Democracy of Indiana, now in mass meeting assembled, proclaim, in tones that shall echo throughout our Republic, that the spirit of the Revolution is not extinct in their bosoms, but that from the lakes of the North to the lovely valleys of the Wabash and Ohio, you, the Democracy of Indiana, will stand, as one undaunted column, by the great principle of popular sovereignty, sustained by them at the polls in 1856, as embodied in the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the unfettered vote of the people of Kansas and of every other Territory.

Thanking you for the kind manner in which the Committee, through you, have been pleased to speak of my humble services in behalf of the great Democratic doctrine of State and popular sovereignty, I am most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,  
R. J. WALKER.

From Arizona.  
Mr. B. H. Miles, formerly a resident of Santa Cruz county, California, in a letter to the San Francisco Herald, gives the following description of this new El Dorado:  
The natural resources of Arizona will attract immigration, and ere long entitle it to as much consideration as other parts of the country. From geological indications, and from actual developments already made, it is not improbable that this is the richest mineral district in North America. Already several enterprising companies are engaged in mining near this place, notwithstanding the many inconveniences and difficulties resulting from our situation, and the absence of an efficient Government to restrain evil-doers, have succeeded so far as to fully establish the fact that they are in possession of mines of extraordinary richness, which only requires energy and time to return an ample reward to their proprietors, and perhaps initiate a state of things destined to rival your golden California.

And so far from being a barren waste, there is perhaps within the limits of the proposed Territory sufficient agricultural lands to sustain a million of people. We have a variety of climate and soil. The bottom lands of the Gila and its tributaries are well adapted to the growth of sugar and cotton, as well as all kinds of grain and most of the garden vegetables. This is proven by the abundant harvests gathered by the Pimo Indians with their imperfect mode of cultivation, always having a profuse supply for themselves, and a surplus to sell to emigrants and others passing on the road. The farming lands in the vicinity of Tucson furnish an instance of inexhaustible fertility not even equalled in California. There are fields here, which, for eighty consecutive years, have yielded two crops annually—one of wheat and one of corn, and are at this time as productive as ever. Smut, rust and other diseases which blight wheat in most other countries are unknown here, and a good crop may be relied upon if properly cultivated. Fruit trees thrive here, as the orchards of Tucson bear witness. The climate at this place is about like that of Sacramento, consequently not as pleasant as some parts of California.

The Revival Abroad.  
The revival spirit extends beyond this continent. In England an unusual interest prevails, especially in London. A correspondent of the Presbyterian writes:  
"You will observe that the religious services are continued, both at Westminster Abbey and at Exeter Hall, and are still attended by crowds. What good they are doing of course remains secret. But that they form part of a great and glorious work, which is now fairly on foot in this great metropolis, there is no doubt. Since last year the services on week days, as well as Lord's day, in school rooms, and lecture halls, and upper halls throughout the dark places of London, have been rapidly on the increase, and multitudes for whose souls no man formerly cared, have been regularly brought under Gospel influences, through means of the city missionaries and their superintendents."

The Late General Havelock.  
The General, whose decease in India has been so much lamented, was not only a soldier, but a preacher. He was a member of the Baptist Church in Calcutta, and is said by the missionary, Kincaid, who knew him well, to have been a devoted Christian. He was accustomed to carry with him a preaching tent, in which to exercise his personal gifts as a preacher of the gospel. His influence was great and good in the army. Lord Gough used to rely upon his brigade, for the most difficult and dangerous work; and at one time, when required to send forward a force on a particularly perilous and important enterprise, calling for great care as well as courage, is said to have exclaimed: "Turn out the saint; Havelock never blunders, and his men never get drunk."—Boston Journal

ANCIENT CITIES.—London is a great city, and New Yorkers regard their city as an immense municipality. But if the Mayors of Nineveh and Babylon could revisit the earth, they would laugh at the pretensions of the moderns. The area of Babylon was two hundred and twenty-five square miles, and that of Nineveh two hundred and sixteen square miles, while that of London and its environs is but one hundred and fourteen square miles.

One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give woman insinuation and persuasion in order to be sulky; it did not give her a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

## Report of the Military Board to the People of Kansas Territory, in Reply to Gov. Lawrence's Proclamation.

In the discharge of duty, and in obedience to the resolutions passed by the Military Board, we submit the following report of the doings of the Board since the adjournment of the Legislature:

Record of the Proceedings of the Military Board, convened at Lawrence, February 28th, 1858.

Present: J. H. LANE, Samuel Walker, L. G. Cleveland, Samuel V. Jameson, George S. Hillier, J. Fin Hill, Hiram Housel, S. B. Prentiss.

Ordered, That a complete enrolment of the militia of Kansas Territory should be forthwith provided for. The following enrolling officers were duly elected:

[Here follow the counties, and the names of the enrolling officers in each. Then follow the forms for muster rolls, exemption rolls, and the form for the certificates of appointment for enrolling officers, as also the instructions to enrolling officers—all of which, having heretofore been published, are therefore omitted.]

J. H. LANE, Pres't.  
A. D. RICHARDSON, As't Adj't Gen.

Signed and approved:  
L. G. CLEVELAND, }  
SAM'L V. JAMESON, } Brig. Gen'l.  
GEO. S. HILLIER, }  
SAMUEL WALKER, }

J. FIN HILL, Insp't Gen'l.  
HIRAM HOUSEL, Com. Gen'l.  
S. B. PRENTISS, Surg. Gen'l.

The Territorial Legislature, at its recent session, convened at Lawrence, passed an act entitled "An Act for the organization and regulation of the Militia of Kansas Territory," by a unanimous vote in both branches. It was vetoed by the Territorial Governor and passed by the Legislature, (his veto notwithstanding,) by a similar vote.

The 26th section of the Organic Act provides as follows:

"Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law."

All these requirements were complied with, the Legislature was legally elected by the people, regularly convened and organized, recognized by the Governor, and the bill under consideration passed in accordance with the Organic Act. The Governor had the legal right to exert his influence and to interpose his veto to prevent the passage of the bill; but, when passed, his functions as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature ceased, and his duty as an executive officer began.

The 30th section of the Organic Act requires the Governor to take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. The 29th section declares "that he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Page 480, section 14, of the Kansas Code, is as follows:

Sec. 14. In all elections made by either House, or by a joint vote of both Houses, the votes of a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a choice, when such election shall be by joint vote, the President of the Council shall grant the person elected a certificate, which, in all cases where a commission is required, shall be sufficient to authorize the granting such commission.

The officers composing the Military Board were duly elected at a joint convention of the Legislative Assembly, by an almost unanimous vote, their election regularly certified to the Governor under the law, and separate certificates given to each member by the President of the Council. After this action, the Governor's plain and sworn duty was to see the law executed and the commissions issued.

The Organic Act is emphatic that he shall commission and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and all the Governors of Kansas have insisted that the people of Kansas should obey the Missouri-emanated code until it was repealed or decided null and void by a court of competent jurisdiction. For objecting to the legality of that code, the people of Kansas have been branded by those persons as "traitors" and "rebels." We do not say that the Governor in this action is guilty of the same crime charged upon the people of Kansas, but we do say that his refusal to issue commissions in accordance with law can in no way effect either the duties of the Board or the provisions of their action. The responsibility of a violation of his official oath rests upon himself alone; his Board have but one course to pursue.

The section of the Militia Act under consideration defines their duties in the particular point assailed by him, and is as follows:  
Sec. — It is made the duty of said Board to adopt such rules and regulations, under the provisions of this act, as shall secure an efficient organization of the militia of the Territory of Kansas.

Our duty is here plainly set forth. To effect an efficient organization of the militia, the first step is the enrollment of the people. To perfect that enrollment at an early period, a well-qualified person was appointed in each neighborhood. Many of the rolls have already been returned. The officers thus appointed charge for from one to seven days' service. The allegation that these enrolling officers should have been commissioned by the Governor, is simply ridiculous. The trouble and expense of obtaining the commission by persons from remote portions of the Territory, would have been as great as for the duties they had to perform. The enrollers were neither commissioned nor non-commissioned officers, but mere laborers for the performance of that specific work, and the certificates issued, as commissions, but mere evidences of selection for the service.

But it is alleged that the enrolling officers cannot obtain their pay. This is sheer non-

sense. The —th section of the Militia Bill is as follows:

Sec. — The officers provided for in this act shall be allowed such compensation as may hereafter be prescribed by law.

The Territorial Legislature imperatively required this duty to be performed. They have declared that all officers engaged in the performance of duty under the law, shall receive such compensation as may hereafter be provided by law. It is fair to presume that they will vindicate their own enactments, and there is no power in this Territory to frustrate the execution of their will.

To secure an efficient organization of the militia of Kansas Territory, under the law, it became necessary to designate some place as headquarters, where papers could be issued from and sent to. Lawrence, being central, was selected as that point. It is alleged that the establishment of headquarters is an infringement of the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. The duty of the Commander-in-Chief commences after the militia are enrolled and organized, armed and called into the field—when there is a militia. The people (through their representatives) have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters until they are mustered and in the field. The President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made the Commander-in-Chief of the army, navy and militia; but he cannot call forth a single militiaman. That power can alone be exercised by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. The power to enroll, to organize, to call forth, does not necessarily attach to the position of Commander-in-Chief. It may be granted to him by Legislative authority; but until so granted it cannot be exercised. The power to establish headquarters is with the Commander-in-Chief, when the militia are in the field; but there may be other headquarters for the purposes of organization. That the people of Kansas wanted a militia organization, is not unreasonable. Their representatives believed that that organization could be effected by officers of their own selection. They therefore gave the power to the Military Board, of which the Territorial Governor is a member, and, when present at their deliberations, its presiding officer.

The militia law was regularly passed, the officers under it regularly elected, their duties clearly and emphatically defined, they have strictly adhered to its spirit and letter, and their acts therefore are of undoubted legal authority. We respectfully submit when and where, outside of Kansas, the right was ever questioned of a people, even in the absence of law to enroll, organize, equip, arm and come forth, if need be, for defensive purposes? It is a right attaching to manhood, emanating from a higher than earthly tribunal—the right of self-defense. Now arrogant, therefore, is the pretence, now for the first time officially announced, that a people, even when legal forms are strictly adhered to, when the authority emanates from a legally elected body, of unquestioned authority, have not the constitutional right to organize in their own way, and under their own officers, for the purpose of protection.

Having the legal right, emanating from the Territorial Legislature, whose action is in strict accordance with the Organic Act, we respectfully urge on the Generals of the several brigades to press the organization; on the enrolling officers to discharge, with prompt alacrity, their duties under the law; and on the citizens, to second them in their efforts to secure an armed organization of the people, without distinction of party, or of creed; which, officered and controlled by the people, and having for its object the preservation of peace, the defense of their homes and the protection of their rights, will be formidable only to the tyrant and the lawless marauder.

In the organization of companies and regiments, the election returns for the officers should be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, at Lawrence. On receipt of returns, certificates of election will be issued by the Board, to serve as evidence of authority until the Governor shall decide to fulfill his sworn duty as an executive officer by signing the commissions. On the subject of arms, you will confer with the Inspector-General, at Lawrence; and on that of ammunition, with the Quartermaster-General, at Lawrence; on the subject of surgery and medicine, with the Surgeon-General, at Lawrence.

We congratulate the country on the present peaceful aspect of affairs, and trust that by a thorough and efficient organization the peace thus inaugurated may be maintained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
J. H. LANE, Pres't.

E. B. WHITMAN, Sec'y pro tem.

Approved:  
L. G. CLEVELAND, }  
SAM'L V. JAMESON, } Brig. Gen'l.  
GEO. S. HILLIER, }  
SAMUEL WALKER, }

J. FIN HILL, Insp't Gen'l.  
HIRAM HOUSEL, Com. Gen'l.  
S. B. PRENTISS, Surg. Gen'l.  
S. W. ELDRIDGE, Qr.-M'r G.

Lawrence, March 16.

An old gentleman of N. J. visiting New York, was persuaded by a woman whom he met in the street to go home with her. On arriving at what was reputed to be her residence, he was set upon by a man claiming to be her husband, who proposed to sacrifice him at once to his outraged honor. He was persuaded, however by the old gentleman to accept \$1000 instead, which was at once paid over. It did not end there, however as the parties followed the old gentleman up until they had extracted \$9000 from him, when, feeling pretty nearly depleted, he applied to the police who took him under protection. He must have attained a green old age.

An Irishman attending a Quaker meeting, heard a young Friend make the following announcement: "Brethren and sisters, I am going to marry a daughter of the Lord." "Faith and be jabsers, an' it will be a long time before you'll see your father-in-law!" cried Pat.

## Letter of a Dying Wife to her Husband.

The following touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband, was found between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter was written long before her husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen.

"When this shall reach your eyes, dear George, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall hide from your sight the dust of one who has often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all beside my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has formed itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might now seem but the nervous imagining of a girl, yet, dear George, it is so! Many weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leave you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed it is to struggle on silently and alone with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever and go down into the dark valley!—'But I know whom I have believed,' and leaning on his arm 'I fear no evil.' Do not blame me for keeping even all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillow your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into the Maker's presence, embalm in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be—and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final light, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Savior's bosom! And you shall share my last thought, and the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirits shall hold one last communion until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the un fading glories of the better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear George, where you will lay me; often we stood by the place, and, as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of gold, each perhaps has thought that some day one of us would come alone, and whichever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot, and I know you will love it none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you will go there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, 'I am not lost, but gone before.'"

Laziness is a bad disease, and like many other kinds, is often self-imposed. In the case of many individuals, it is an inherited malady, and consequently hard to cast from the system. But it is often the case that this disgusting temper is brought on persons by their own deliberate selfishness—by a vastly discreditable disposition to shirk the inevitable burdens incident to living a decent life. Laziness of this kind is one of the cardinal sins, and should subject the obnoxious offender to the discipline of the tread-mill. More particularly is laziness offensive in the young and healthy. To learn to work, and work cheerfully, is the central lesson of life. Begin to learn it early—eschew laziness as the most disgusting of all faults, and one that will surely end in hopeless misery; for, depend upon it, none can be so insensible through laziness as to be, in the end, incapable of suffering. Nature is, in the event of a non-payment of her demands, a stern and merciless creditor.

A FEARFUL JUDGMENT.—A story is told by the Hollidaysburgh (Penn.) Standard, which is too horrible for belief, although related with gravity, and of a character which precludes the idea of a hoax. We give the story as we find it in the paper above named:

"For some days past there has been a singular story afloat in this community. It appears that a man in the neighborhood of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, while cleaning grain, discovered that the weevil had destroyed a great part of it. This so exasperated him, that he blasphemed the Savior in such a willful, malicious and wicked manner, as will not bear putting in print. He left the barn and went to the house, where he seated himself in a chair. He had remained there but a few minutes before he turned to his wife and asked her what she said. She replied that she had not spoken. 'I thought,' said he, 'that I heard somebody say I must sit here till the judgment day.' It is now alleged that he is still sitting in the chair, unable to rise or speak, with his eyes rolling, and totally incapable of moving his body. His family, it is said, have left the house, where he still remains seated in the chair."

A TREMENDOUS IDEA.—A member of the Academie des Sciences of Paris, who is also an eminent chemist, has invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the seas as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasures now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimated at about £200,000,000 sterling—the harvest to be gleaned on the route between England and India alone.

A loving friend's rebuke, sinks into the heart and convicts the judgment; an enemy's or stranger's rebuke in invective, irritates, not converts.